

Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once a week,
By PHIL WHITE.

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[VOL. IX.....NO. 422.]

Terms.—At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, the price of the paper, as the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:
Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the direction of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week thereafter. For a full and complete list of the terms, as well as all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

ITEMS.

Turkish Treasures.—A Neapolitan paper states, that every Sultan is by custom expected to lay aside a certain sum every year, which is enclosed in a chest in a chamber of the Seraglio, and sealed. On his death, the number of chests shows the years of his reign, and the chamber is closed; and his successor forms his treasury in another apartment. As from the time of Mahomet II. Constantinople has had forty-one Sultans, there are now just so many chambers filled with treasure, which, in case of extreme emergency of the empire, may be applied to its necessities. This is a very Oriental story. This accumulation of treasure, though not according to the maxims of political economy, might prove very convenient at this moment, were there any likelihood of the custom having been rigorously adhered to. These chests of ancient treasure, if they were inspected, would probably exhibit "a beggarly account of empty boxes."

An Ossified man.—A writer in the Christian Advocate, under the head of Trans-Atlantic Recollections, speaking of the Museum of Dublin—remarks—what calls and rivets the attention of every visitor, whether scientific or otherwise, is the celebrated skeleton of an ossified man.—It is said to be the only instance of entire ossification ever known. It is the skeleton of a young man named Clark, who was of large frame and of a strong healthy constitution. Falling asleep in the open air, during a state of perspiration, he caught a severe cold, at which time, it was supposed, ossification commenced, and continued to progress for years by slow degrees: until finally he was bone, except the skin, eyes, and entrails. For a length of time before death, his joints grew together, so that he could not move; and thus did death in this invisible and terrific form creep over him by slow degrees; until at length his sight departed, his tongue became stiff and useless, his teeth grew together into one solid mass of bone, so that to prolong his miserable existence an aperture had to be broken, through which to pour nutriment.

Silk.—By a letter published in a recent number of the American Farmer, it appears that the silkworm and its proper aliment are of spontaneous growth in the state of Mississippi. The writer, a Mr. Benton, of Vicksburg, states that the cocoons are about as large as a hen's egg, and that they differ from all others, in having a hulk on the outside, in all respects similar to that which incloses the worm. They are found sometimes upon the lime, and sometimes on the cane; when on the latter they are small, when on the former, larger than upon the mulberry trees, mostly black and red, though there are many of the white.

Melons.—A second crop of melons may be had in three weeks by cuttings from the ends of bearing shoots, they are to be stuck in pots.

Peach Trees.—It is said that soap suds, heated after a family wash, and poured about the roots of peach trees in August, will destroy the eggs and young worms that are found in the tender bark near the surface of the ground. The eggs are deposited by a blue fly between the middle of July and the middle of September.

Sting of Wasps or Bees.—A cure is effected by applying sweet oil, or by rubbing the place with a raw onion. A solution of any alkali, as potash, pearl-ash, &c. may be applied.

Inflammation.—A man in Peru, N. Y. lately arrested an alarming inflammation, (which took place after a difficult surgical operation,) by the application of yeast and charcoal. The remedy, it is said, is not a new one.

United States Laws.

Passed at the First Session of the 20th Congress

NO. XIV.
An Act to confirm certain claims to Lands in the Territory of Michigan.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the claims purporting to be confirmed, or recommended for confirmation, by the Commissioners appointed to carry into effect the "Act to revive the powers of the Commissioners for ascertaining and deciding on claims to lands in, and for settling the claims to lands at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, in the Territory of Michigan," passed on the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, which are contained in volumes two, four, and five, be, and the same are, confirmed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the claim purporting to be confirmed, or recommended for confirmation, by the Commissioners appointed to carry into effect "An act to revive and continue in force certain acts for the adjustment of land claims in the Territory of Michigan," passed the twenty-first of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, which are contained in volumes one, three, six, eight, and nine, of said reports, be, and the same are hereby confirmed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby, authorized and required, as soon as may be, to adopt such measures as may be necessary, to give full effect to the reports of the Commissioners which enumerated in the first and second sections of this act: Provided, That this act shall not be so construed as to prejudice the rights of third persons, or to impose any obligation, on the part of the United States, to make payment, or give other lands, to any claimant who may be deprived of his possessions by operation of law; nor shall the confirmations made by this act be construed as to extend further than to a relinquishment, of the United States, of all interest in, and to, said lands, nor to any lands occupied by the United States for military purposes.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Register of the Land Office at Detroit, to issue patent certificates, in the forms usual in similar cases, to claimants whose claims are confirmed by this act, upon which certificates, if legally and properly obtained, patents shall be granted by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay to John J. Deming, of Detroit, the sum of thirty dollars, which shall be in full for his services in preparing and publishing maps for the use of the Commissioners aforesaid.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That, for surveying the donation rights or back concessions in said territory, heretofore made under the abovementioned acts of Congress, and not paid for, and also for such surveys as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, there shall be paid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same compensation per mile as is allowed by the tenth section of the act of the eighth of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the confirmation and settlement of private land claims in East Florida, and for other purposes," any thing in any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved: 17 April, 1828.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

NO. XV.
An Act providing for the appointment of an additional Judge of the Superior Court for the Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint and commission one additional Judge of the Superior Court for the Territory of Arkansas, who shall reside in said Territory, and hold his commission for the term of four years.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That when said Judge shall have been commissioned, the Legislature of the Territory of Arkansas shall be authorized to organize the counties of said Territory into four Judicial Districts, and to assign to each of the four Judges of the Superior Court of the Territory of Arkansas one of said Circuits or Districts, and to require said Judges to hold Circuit or District

Courts in each county of their respective Districts, at such place and time as the Legislature aforesaid may appoint and designate.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, in addition to holding District or Circuit Courts, as aforesaid, the Judges aforesaid shall hold two terms annually, of the Superior Court, at the seat of Government in said Territory; and the Legislature aforesaid shall be authorized, in all cases, except when the United States is a party, to fix the respective jurisdictions of the District and Superior Court. The United States cases shall be tried in the Superior Court, in the manner that said cases are now tried.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Judges aforesaid shall be authorized to nominate and appoint, and the Governor to commission, a Clerk in each county of their respective districts, in such manner, with such powers, and for such term of time, as the Legislature aforesaid may designate; but in no county shall the Clerk of the Superior Court be appointed the Clerk of the Circuit Court; and the compensation of said Clerks, except in United States cases, shall be fixed by the Legislature aforesaid.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That when any party to a suit is aggrieved by a decision of a Judge holding a District Court, except in criminal cases, he party aggrieved shall be at liberty, by appeal, writ of error, or certiorari, to remove said suit to the Superior Court of said Territory, for further trial; and the case thus brought up shall be tried by the Judges, or any two of them other than the Judge who made the decision in the District Court.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the additional Judge hereby authorized and appointed shall receive the same salary now allowed by law to the Judges of the Superior Court for the Territory of Arkansas.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That writs of error and appeal from the final decision of the Superior Court for the Territory of Arkansas, shall be made to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the manner, and under the same regulations, as from the Circuit Courts of the United States, when the amount in controversy exceeds, or is equal to, one thousand dollars.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the act of the Legislature of the Territory of Arkansas, passed at the last session of the Legislature of said Territory, in relation to the Courts of said Territory, so far as the provisions of said act are not inconsistent with and repugnant to this act, be, and the same is hereby, affirmed until said Legislature may alter or modify the same.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all acts coming within the purview of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and that this act shall take effect, and be in force, from and after its passage.

Approved: 17 April, 1828.

NO. XVI.
An Act authorizing the President of the United States to appoint certain Agents therein mentioned.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint such Agent or Agents as may be usefully employed in prosecuting the designation and settlement of the line forming the North eastern boundary of the United States, and bringing the existing controversy with Great Britain relating thereto to a speedy termination.

Approved: 17 April, 1828.

NO. XVII.
An Act explanatory of "An Act to grant a certain quantity of Land to the State of Ohio, for the purpose of making a road from Columbus to Sandusky."

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the lands appropriated by the act approved on the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, there shall be granted to the State of Ohio, for the purposes designated in the said act, forty-nine sections of land, to be located in the Delaware Land District, in the following manner, to wit: every alternate section, through which the road may run, and the section next adjoining thereto, on the west, so far as the said sections remain unsold, and, if any part of the said sections shall have been disposed of, then a quantity equal thereto, shall be selected under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, from the vacant lands in the sections adjoining on the west of those appropriated.

Approved: 18 April, 1828.

SHERIFFS DEEDS.
FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

NO. XVIII.
An Act to extend the time allowed for the redemption of land, sold for direct taxes, in certain cases.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time allowed for the redemption of lands which have been or may be sold for the non-payment of taxes under the several acts, passed on the second of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen; the ninth day of Jan. one thousand eight hundred and fifteen; and the fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, for laying and collecting a direct tax within the U. S. so far as the same have been purchased for, or on behalf of, the United States, be revived, and be extended for the further term of three years, from and after the expiration of the present session of Congress: Provided, also, That, on such redemption, interest shall be paid at the rate of twenty per centum on the taxes aforesaid, and on the additions of twenty per centum chargeable thereon; and the right of redemption shall enure, as well to their heirs and assignees of the land so purchased, on behalf of the United States, as the original thereof.

Approved: 28 April, 1828.

NO. XIX.
An Act extending the limits of Certain Land Offices in Indiana, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the lands in the State of Indiana, to which the Indian title is extinguished, which lies east of the line dividing the first and second ranges east of the second principal meridian, and north of the southern boundary of Fort Wayne District, shall be attached to the Land District, the Land Office of which is established at Fort Wayne; and that all the lands to which the Indian title is extinguished in said State, and which may be west of the line dividing the first and second ranges east of the second principal meridian, shall be attached to the Land District, the Land Office of which is established at Crawfordsville.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Surveyor General shall cause the Indians be obtained to the running and marking that portion of the meridian line which may lie within the lands not ceded to the United States.

Approved: 28 April, 1828.

Dr. Chambers's Medicine
FOR INTERPERANCE.

FROM the Philadelphia Monthly Journal of Medicine and Surgery, edited by N. R. Smith, M. D. Professor of Surgery in the University of Maryland:
"Chambers's medicine for the relief of drunkards, has been used with success near Louisville, in the cases of several negroes. It completely reformed them of their vice."

The following is from a circular signed by JOHN RODGERS, JOHN KIMBALL, & FRANK DEARBORN, Esqrs. Selection of Exeter:—"We would suggest the propriety of making an appropriation from the license tax for the purchase of Chambers's medicine. We have placed a quantity of this article in the hands of our Physicians, who administer it free of expense to all who will take it, and we are happy to have it in our power to state, that more than twenty of our most confirmed drunkards have taken it, and those who have completed their course, have been cured by it, and restored to their friends and to usefulness in Society."

In every case where it has been tried in Portsmouth and its vicinity, (from 30 to 40) it has not been known to fail effecting a cure.

It is prepared only by Dr. James H. Hart, and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers, at their office, in Rutgers' Medical College, and at the Medical Store of Dr. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, New-York. The medicine is put up in letter packages, sufficient for an individual case, accompanied with directions, and can be sent by mail—price \$3. All orders enclosing the usual price, postage paid, will receive immediate attention. Those who are unable to pay, on personal application of the individual at our office, the medicine will be administered gratis.

CATION.—In consequence of the great celebrity which Dr. Chambers's medicine has acquired, there are, and doubtless will be, many spurious imitations of this valuable remedy. The public are informed that the directions accompanying the genuine medicine are signed by James H. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Fanning.

A fresh supply of the above medicine has been received, and can be had at the New-York prices, on application to Lemuel Bingham, Salisbury; William F. Cowan, merchant, Statesville; Robert Wilson, merchant, Charlotte; or the subscriber, J. McKNITT, Agent.

June, 1828. 2c22

Estate of Nathan Neely.

THE subscriber having this day qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of Nathan Neely, late of Rowan county, deceased, hereby gives notice for all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to come forward and make payment; and all those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them to me, properly authenticated, for payment, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

ROBERT N. FLEMING, Executor.

App 19th, 1828.

To the Public.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of
Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware,
of all descriptions, from New-York and Philadelphia, where they were selected by himself, with care, and bought for cash, and which are offered on the most reasonable terms. He will sell for cash at the lowest prices—otherwise, on time. Country Produce bought, at the highest market prices. Arrangements are made to receive Goods monthly, from the above named places; which will keep up a good supply of Fresh Goods. Call at his Store in Salisbury, and examine for yourselves. JOHN MURPHY.
N. B. Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Rum, Wines, French Brandy, &c. &c. Also, for sale, as above, Swain's GENUINE Panacea, fresh from the proprietor in Philadelphia.
May 8th, 1828. 13c28

Fresh Goods.

JUST received from market, and for sale unusually cheap for cash only, at the subscriber's store in Charlotte, a fresh and elegant assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
comprising all articles usually kept in a Variety Store. These Goods are of the latest importations; and consequently of the newest fashions and most approved patterns; and they will be disposed of for cash, at the lowest possible prices. Please call, and examine: they will be shown, with cheerfulness, to all who may wish to look at them, whether they want to buy or not.

DAVID PARKS.

Charlotte, May 14, 1828. 3c23

Entertainment.

THE subscriber has removed from the house formerly owned by Capt. Robert Worke, dec'd, to the house lately occupied by Mr. David Porter, in the east end of the town; where he will continue his TAVERN. He sincerely thanks his friends and the public for the patronage heretofore extended to him; and he solicits the continuance of their favors.

He pledges his unremitting attention to his business, and kindness to those who may be pleased to call upon him.

WHITFIELD KERR.

Statesville, Fredell co., N. C. April 14, 1828.

MANSION HOTEL,
SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA,
BY EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to select the most approved servants; the bar stocked with choice liquors; and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1827. 8c

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a line of PACKETS between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to inform the public, that a Vessel will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C. about every ten days, except when prevented by ice in the Delaware. Goods and Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Messrs. Horatio & Hutton, of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stone & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good Vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well filled up for the accommodation of Passengers; he therefore trusts to meet with encouragement.

JAMES PATTON, Jr.

Smith's Wharf.

Philadelphia, March, 1828. 3m24

Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, wholesale and retail. SEVEN CORNERS, Number 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to J. MURPHY, Agent.

Salisbury, May 5, 1828. [14]

Albert Torrence

Under the necessity of requesting all those indebted to him, to call and make payment; otherwise he will call on them, by deputy.

Verbum sat. 3c22

Salisbury, June 19th, 1828.

Jersey Wagon, for Sale.

FOR sale, low, a good Jersey Wagon, or Carry-All, with Harness. For further information, apply to the editor of this paper.

Salisbury, June 13th, 1828. 20

NOTICE.—That on the 11th instant, my wife Ann, left my bed and board without any provocation: this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts which she may contract.

JAMES K. McCALEB.

Calhoun county, June 20th, 1828. 3c25

Hiram Turner's Estate.

SPECIAL letters of administration on the estate of HIRAM TURNER, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

HENRY D. TURNER, Adm'r.

Page 10th, 1828. 3c23

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber, grateful for the kindness hitherto manifested, informs the public, that she still occupies the house of ENTERTAINMENT formerly kept by her deceased husband, in the town of Statesville; and hopes to meet a continuance of its patronage.

MARY WORKE.

May 19th, 1828.

EAGLE HOTEL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Establishment has undergone very extensive repairs and improvements, and is now open for the reception of Company. No expense or pains have been spared to meet public expectation and to render the Hotel comfortable.

The Subscriber assures those who may favor him with their company, that every effort will be made by him to render the house pleasant.

June 1, 1828. 423 E. P. GUION.

Mills and Lands.

THE valuable Mills and Lands formerly the property of George Saner, dec'd. are offered for sale by the late purchasers. This land lies on Dutchman's creek, 4 miles east of Mocksville, adjoining the Giles Mumford tract, and is equal to any land in Rowan county, with a large proportion of superior meadow; the Mills are of superior construction, and have now a very good and increasing run of custom; the water-power can very conveniently be made to drive any kind of Machinery. For other particulars, and terms, apply to Thomas D. Gibbs, one of the proprietors, on the premises.

THOMAS D. GIBBS,
JOSEPH HANES,
PETER SANER,
JACOB SANER,
MARTIN SANER.

May 23d, 1828.

N. B. Another tract, belonging to Peter Saner, adjoining the above, containing 225 acres, and is well adapted for the above, or separately as may best suit the purchaser; which is likewise first rate land.

Also, will be sold, a lot adjoining the town of Mocksville, containing ten acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, with out-houses, and an excellent garden; this property will be sold low, on accommodating terms. Apply as above.

Superb Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being determined to return to the eastern part of the State to reside next winter, offers for sale his valuable Plantation in Rowan county, containing three hundred and twenty-one acres; all of which is of a superior quality. Those who have seen the land, say it is equal to any in the county. There are excellent buildings of every description on the place. Persons who want a healthy situation, a good stand for a Store, and an elegant farm, will be very much pleased with the land. The land is ten miles west of Salisbury, on the Sherrell's Ford road, adjoining the lands of Mr. Allmand Hall, Mr. Joseph Cowan, and others. I deem it unnecessary to say any thing further, as it is presumed the purchaser will view the premises.

RICHARD C. HOLMES.

June 4th, 1828.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c. as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of Watches Repaired, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street.

ROBERT WYNNE.

Salisbury, May 26, 1828.

WAGONERS,

DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE.

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the WAGON YARD, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.

Fayetteville, 1st, April, 1828.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, from the superior court of Wilkes county, to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday of August next, two lots in the town of Statesville, whereon Robert Work, dec'd. lately lived. These lots adjoin the court-house square, and have on them a large and commodious dwelling house, for many years used as a house of Entertainment, a large dining room, a number of houses for boarders, a store-house, brick kitchen, stables, a corn-house, &c. &c. levied on as the property of the devisees of Robert Simonton, dec'd. and as the property of the heirs of Robert Work, dec'd.

Also, a tract of land adjoining the town of Statesville, containing one thousand acres, more or less, whereof about 200 acres have been cleared; there is some valuable meadow, and some good upland on this tract.

Also, an undivided share in several tracts of land in Iredeil county, devised to Robert Worke by Alexander Worke, dec'd. to wit: the white house tract, and several other tracts near that place. And also, sundry other tracts of land in Iredeil county; these lands are all taken as belonging to the heirs of Robert Worke, dec'd.

The whole will be sold to satisfy several judgments in the said superior court of Wilkes county, at the suit of Montford Stokes. Attendance will be given: terms, cash.

423 P. CALDWELL, SHERIFF.

To Gold Miners.

100 lbs. of pure Quicksilver, just received, and for sale, by E. WILLEY & Co. Salisbury, June 10th, 1828.

FROM THE BOSTON BULLETIN.

Diffidence.—To those who have experienced much diffidence in forming a circle of acquaintance—who have met with disagreeable obstacles in their advance towards the great, or in their efforts to attract notice among the fair—it must afford much relief to learn that the whole art of "scrapping acquaintance" has been reduced to mathematical rules. It is only necessary for the diffident of both sexes, who feel sociably inclined, to proceed according to the following numerical table—it may as easily be remembered, as any other rule of science; and the whole theory may be put into active practice within the space of twenty-four hours, if scrupulously adhered to, *secundum artem*—viz: "2 glances make 1 Bow; 2 bows make one How-d'-ye-do; 6 how-do-y'-do's make 1 Conversation; 2 conversations make 1 acquaintance."

"On the fence."—This phrase, says the *Newark, N. J. Sentinel*, it is thought by a friend, venerable in years and well acquainted with the history of the revolutionary wars, had its origin from the circumstance, that in "olden times" it was common to hold town-meetings out of doors, instead of in buildings as now a days. At these meetings people frequently sat upon the fences, and when called upon to vote, would get down, and take sides. Those, however, who were indifferent to the question, would remain on the fence, or not shift their position until they saw which side was the strongest. Hence the phrase "on the fence."

A MOROSE MAN.

Is like a piece of knotted wood, every thing goes against the grain with him. He is impatient of every thing but his own humor, and endures that no longer than it is in opposition, but in contradiction to something else. He approves of nothing but in contradiction to other men's opinions, and like a buzzard delights in nothing more than to flutter against the wind, let it be which way it will.

A man was elected to a captaincy in Ohio—his children heard of the fact of them, "Well but our Josh, I say though, aint we all cappuns now?" on hearing this the mother, who lay in bed near the boys, called out "No you fool, only your father an' me's cappuns."

MARRIED,

In Mason, N. H. Mr. Jonas Hubbard to Miss Louisa Scripture. Some keep the Scripture for a show, Letter'd and guilt on their bureau; And some to dust and moths degrade it: But Jonas took the wiser part, He prest the Scripture to his heart, And even on his pillow laid it.

ALSO.

By the Rev. W. W. Phillips, Mr. George Shepherd, to Miss Ann E. King, both of New York. Hail! Matrimony, happy state, A King becomes a Shepherd's mate; May he a kindly shepherd prove, And she return his faithful love.

Augusta, Geo June 12.—A heavy rain fell in this city on yesterday to the great detriment of the—Dust. This was not all; for we are credibly informed that great numbers of young bilious fevers were seen drifting down the city drains, stretching out their imploring hands to the Doctors for assistance. It was all in vain, it being not always proper for acquaintances to recognize each other; but the Doctors are said to have looked very sad, as they saw their friends all going headlong to "Davy's Locker."

[The above is from the *Courier*, edited by Doctor McWhorter.] Ed. Car.

Gen. Lafayette.—The general is a member of the French House of Deputies. He lately ascended the tribune, and delivered a speech on the present system of legislation, which produced a lively impression on most of the assembly. He maintained that citizens should be subjected only to laws and taxes agreed to by themselves or their representatives, and affirmed, that the chief glory and true honor of a nation, is liberty. He spoke against the present electoral system, which admits not more than one out of an hundred Frenchmen to vote at elections. His speech excited applauses on one side of the house, and murmurs on the other.

The New York papers announce the death of Dr. Wright Post of that city, the eminent surgeon. He died on Saturday last, at Throg's Neck, in the 63d year of his age.

TURKEY.

At this time, when Turkey is the theatre of a sanguinary war, the following statistical notices of that Empire cannot but be interesting to our readers: they are from the *New-York Morning Courier*:

The appellation of "Turk," was first adopted in the middle ages, as a general title of honor to all the nations composing the two principal branches of *Tartar* and *Mogul*. The word "Tur," as an adjective, signifies "sublime and pre-eminent"—as a substantive, it means "a governor."

The Divan.—This State Council meets twice a week, in the Emperor's palace on Sundays and Thursdays. The Grand Vizier is the presiding officer; the six Viziers of the bench, the *Tezdar* or High Treasurer, the *Reis Effendi*, the Commissioners of the Exchequer, and the military leaders (the *Agas*) compose the *Divan*. The Sultan does not enter the room but from an adjoining chamber he hears all that passes.

On great occasions a General Council is convened; all the leading persons of the empire are summoned—the Clergy, the Military and other officers, and even the old and most experienced soldiers, attend. Such a Divan is called "Ajak Divani."

The Grand Vizier.—This officer receives his appointment from the Sultan. He has the care of the whole empire: he manages the revenue, administers justice (both in civil and criminal affairs,) and commands the armies. Upon his appointment, the Sultan puts into his hands the seal of the empire, which is the badge of his office, and which he always wears on his breast. His income amounts to six hundred thousand dollars a year, exclusive of presents and other perquisites.

The Viziers of the Bench are styled *Bashaws* of three horse tails—three horse tails being carried before them when they march.

Begler-Beg.—A *Begler-beg* is a Viceroy with several provinces under his command.

Pashas.—A *pasha* (*Bashaw*) is a Governor under a *Begler-beg*; a *Sangiac* is a Deputy Governor.

The Reis Effendi is the Lord Chancellor and Secretary of State; the name signifies "chief of the writers."

The Tezdar is the High Treasurer. The Public Treasury is never touched, even by the Sultan, except in cases of the utmost emergency. The Sultan has his Private Treasury, which he uses at will. Some idea may be formed of the enormous wealth in the Public Treasury, which has been accumulating under former reigns, from the fact, that in the reign of *Amurath IV.* it amounted to the sum of 1,000,000,000 of *piastres*, or 100,000,000 of dollars.

The Mufti is the Chief Ecclesiastic. His name signifies "an expounder of the law"—he is consulted on all emergencies. Should he commit treason, he is punished in a rigorous manner—he is put into a mortar, in one of the Seven Towers, and there the law-expounder is pounded to death. Such a punishment has not been inflicted since the reign of *Amurath IV.*

Mussulman.—The term is a corruption of "Moslemism," which signifies "persons professing the doctrine of Mahomet."

The Horse tails.—Three horse tails, surmounted by a golden ball, form the military ensign of the Ottomans. Its origin was as follows: One of their Generals was at a loss how to rally his men, their standards having been lost in a fierce conflict. He cut off a horse's tail, and elevated it on the point of a spear. His troops renewed the fight, and came off conquerors.

The Sublime Porte.—Constantinople is styled "The Sublime Porte"—the Porte of justice, majesty and felicity. There have been various disputes about the origin of this appellation. *Payne*, an eminent geographer of the last century, says that it is derived from the magnificent gate built by *Mahomet II.* at the principal entrance of the Seraglio.

Constantinople.—It is wonderful how little is generally known with regard to this magnificent city. Its situation is the most delightful in the world. With a harbor affording room for a thousand ships—with the *Euxine* on its East, the natural current of the wealth of Asia is thro' the Bosphorus: and with *Marmora* on its South and West, the productions of Arabia, Egypt and Europe, are at the command of its commerce. In the hands of a commercial nation, it would soon become the centre of the commercial world. It is encompassed by walls, which have twenty-two gates—six towards the land, six along the port, and ten on the *Marmora*; these have stairs and landing places.

Constantinople, like Rome, is an "urbs sepiocollis." Its seven hills rise from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre; gardens, cypress groves, palaces and mosques, rise one above the other, and present a view worthy of all admiration. The castle of the Seven Towers is used as an honorable prison. A square tower stands in the sea, memorable as the prison of *Beltarihus*. Near this, are a great many cannon, level with the water, and guarding the entrance of the port and the Seraglio.

The Seraglio.—This word signifies "a

palace." It is a collection of palaces, a mile and a half in compass, enclosed by a strong wall, on which are several watch-towers, where guard is kept by night and day. The principal gate is of marble, and is called *The Porte*. The gardens are very extensive; the buildings are of white stone, are crowned with gilded turrets and spires, and shining in surpassing splendor.

St. Sophia.—The Church of St. Sophia (*Divine Wisdom*) was built by *Justinian*, in the 6th century. The dome is 113 feet in immense marble pillars, and the stair case and pavement are marble. Here is the Emperor *Constantine's* tomb.

The Exchanges are splendid buildings, and the richest and rarest productions of the East are daily sold in them in large quantities. Add to these the numerous mosques, the thirty churches of the Greeks, and those of the Armenians, the many private palaces and public buildings, and you have some idea of the opulence and splendor of the capital of the Great Ottoman Empire.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

As it is now certain, that war has been undertaken by Russia against the Turks, it may not be uninteresting to give some little detail concerning the countries in which it will be carried on, and of the forces likely to be engaged in it. The Russian army, commanded by Count *Wittgenstein*, is said to amount to about 150,000 men of all arms—well disciplined, well provided, and burning for the onset. We find no account in our London papers of the precise situation occupied by this army; nor does the proclamation of the commander-in-chief, relieve our difficulty—for it is merely dated from head quarters, without stating where they are. We presume, however, that they are quartered in Poland, in the vicinity of the Pruth, which constitutes the north western boundary of *Moldavia*. The distance from this position to Constantinople is about 300 miles. The Pruth, after separating for a considerable space, *Moldavia* from *Poland*, makes a turn to the south, and continues a southerly course until it falls into the Danube, between *Galatz* and *Ismael*—and divides the Principality of *Moldavia*, in its length, into two almost equal parts.—Both *Wallachia* and *Moldavia* are without Turkish garrisons, being governed by their own *Hospodars*, who are tributaries of the Porte. *Wallachia* is separated by the Danube from *Bulgaria*, where properly the Turkish forces will probably be met.

The Russian army will traverse the two principalities without opposition in some fifteen days, which will bring them to the supposed, between *Hirska* and *Kusebuck* (both fortified places) which will, if the object be to proceed with all haste to Constantinople, be masked—for the Russians have learned by experience, not to lose time in laying siege to Turkish fortresses—and the march be pushed forward to *Shimulia*, the position that commands the passes of *Mount Hamus*, and where the Turkish force, amounting, by computation, to eighty thousand men, independently of thirty thousand scattered along the fortresses on the banks of the Danube, are concentrated. Here, then, must be the battle. The invaders, with their left resting on the Gulf of *Verna*, accessible to their fleet from *Sevastopol*, in the Crimea, distant about three hundred miles—and therefore assured of supplies and succor of all sort, will fight with every advantage. The Turks, with the conviction, that their position is the key to the passes in the mountains, which, once carried, opens the way to the Capital, and with the advantage of intimate knowledge of these passes, will, if animated by any thing like the pristine zeal of the Mahometans, and directed by even a moderate degree of skill in the art of war, be enabled to make a desperate defence.

We do not believe, however, that it can avail against the superior number and discipline of the Russians. This one battle will probably, decide the campaign. Either the Grand Seignior, on learning his defeat, will agree to terms of unconditional submission, or, animated by despair, defend his Capital to the last, and either fall with his throne, or pass over into Asia, and there renew the war. Our own belief is, that at the moment we are writing these remarks, the Russian standard is floating from the Seven Towers, and that the Northern Autocrat, like another Colossus, bestrides Europe from the Gulf of Finland to the Sea of *Mamora*.

N. Y. American.

Democrats turned Dutchesses.—We hear that the sister of the Marchioness of Wellesley is to be led to the hymeneal altar by the Marquis of Carmarthen. Two Marchionesses in one democrat family!—Jonathan will be "pretty considerably" astonished at two of his transatlantic daughters becoming high-titled.

Noah.

It is not generally known, that the Reformation made considerable progress in Italy in the time of Luther: but his disciples were crushed by the Inquisition, and by the summary measures of the Pope.

Democracy turned Dutchesses.—We hear that the sister of the Marchioness of Wellesley is to be led to the hymeneal altar by the Marquis of Carmarthen. Two Marchionesses in one democrat family!—Jonathan will be "pretty considerably" astonished at two of his transatlantic daughters becoming high-titled.

Noah.

More trouble in the Cabinet.—We learn from Washington, that Gen. Scott has called upon the President to institute an inquiry into his conduct on his refusal to obey the orders of the new Major General. Really, this administration are determined to add every degree of dishonor to the country. Look at the different departments of government, what do we behold? The army in disorder and disunion—the navy torn with dissensions, and prevented from exercising its bravery in defending the honor of the country: the state departments—the colonial trade gone forever—The insults of Brazil unrepaired and unatoned; and many other egregious blunders which render us a jest among the nations. From the imbecility, weakness and neglect of this cabinet, we are, as a nation, insulted by every petty government.—Such is the effect of having men at the head of affairs who have no confidence in the people, and whom the people have reason to distrust. Nothing but a change can better our public affairs.

Noah.

In relation to this difficulty as to the rank of Genls. Gaines, Macomb and Scott, the *New York Spectator* says: "Contrary to the advice of many of his friends, as we are informed, Gen. Scott, a few days since," wrote to the acting Secretary of War, insisting upon the arrest of Major Gen. Macomb, for issuing orders to him; or in case the President should decline this measure, Gen. S. insisted on being arrested himself, and requested that the court martial to be detailed should be selected by ballot from thirty officers to be designated by the Executive, for that purpose—Gen. S. of course reserving his right of challenge. The letter to the acting Secretary was written in the most respectful terms, and in language showing that he honestly believes that Gen. Macomb has no right to command him. To these questions as we are informed, an answer was returned, reminding Gen. S. that he was now on furlough, and directing that as soon as that expired, he shall proceed to his post at the west; and informing him that if he did not think proper to resume his command, and submit to the orders from the department, the United States would have no further need of his services.

We have heard it stated, that Gen. Scott, if he left the army, intended to pursue the profession of the law at Philadelphia.

Gen. Scott, we believe, is now at Philadelphia; and from a conversation with an intimate friend of his, we have yet hopes that on reflection he may be induced to remain in the service of which he is an ornament.

Great Growth.—It is said the forest trees grow with astonishing rapidity this year. In three weeks, the branch of an elm at Saratoga, sprung up twenty three inches. We also understand that the hickory tree grows at the rate of a full gallop. We hope the Adams men will not make a sign out of this.

Noah.

A cockney being quizzed about his omitting the aspirate letter h, &c. in his pronunciation, said, "What's the odds, whether I say *heat* or *eat*?"—"Why," replied a wag, "it is the difference between cooking a chop, and making a meal of it."

General Jackson.—We believe this distinguished patriot has, for the present, declined an invitation to a dinner at the Waxhaws; but, as he proposes to pay a visit to Charleston for the pious purpose of searching for, and re-inhuming the remains of a beloved parent, in the spot where his own are to be deposited, it is then probable he may honor the place of his nativity with a visit. Camden Jour.

Rev. Mr. Capers.—The eloquence and talent, as well as very amiable character of this gentleman, will make it a matter of interest to every Carolinian to hear that the Methodist Episcopal Conference recently assembled in Pennsylvania, has selected him as its Representative at the next triennial meeting of the brethren of Great Britain. Camden Journal.

A young lady in Washington lately brought an action for assault and battery, against two physicians and two justices of the peace; and the jury brought in a verdict for her of \$2000. The testimony was of a "very delicate character."

A woman aged 63, lately walked, at Barnard Castle, in Scotland, for a wager, one hundred miles in twenty hours.

Salisbury:

JULY 8, 1828.

THE PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Rowan Auxiliary Colonization Society.

At the annual meeting of this society, which was held in the court-house, on Friday last, the 4th inst. the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Col. Thos. G. Polk, President; Rev. Jesse Rankin, and Rev. John Reck, Vice Presidents; Sam'l. Silliman, Esq. Secretary; Dr. Alexander Long, Treasurer; Rev. Joseph D. Kilpatrick, Charles Fisher, Thomas L. Cowan, D. F. Caldwell, Michael Brown, James Martin, jr. and H. C. Jones, Esquires, Managers.

MASONIC INSTALLATION.

On Thursday last, the 3d inst. *Fulton Lodge*, No. 99, was duly constituted, and the officers thereof installed, according to the ancient usages of the Order. The members of the Lodge, and visiting brethren, marched in procession, from the lodgeroom to the Episcopal Church; where the installing officer, the Rev. Wm. M. Green, of Hillsboro, delivered a very appropriate, interesting and impressive address; which must have been highly instructive and satisfactory to the uninitiated, and have tended, in a good degree, to remove the prejudices existing against the institution. After the conclusion of the address, the ceremonies of the installation took place; which were interesting, solemn and impressive.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Friday last, being the 53d anniversary of the day on which these free States were declared independent of British thralldom, was noticed in this town by a public dinner at the Mansion Hotel, of which a respectable company partook. David F. Caldwell, Esq. presided, assisted by Dr. Stephen L. Ferrand. Col. Thos. G. Polk, being called on, read the Declaration of Independence. After the cloth was removed the following toasts were drank to, interspersed with patriotic and humorous songs. Much good cheer, and great harmony, reigned throughout the entertainment; no expression or sentiment of a party cast, being obtruded to mar the festivities of the day.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1st. The 4th of July '76: On that memorable day our intrepid fathers decreed the severance of the British empire, and proclaimed to an astonished world that America was independent and free!

2d. The Union of the States: Our existence as a great Nation, the existence of republican governments themselves, depend on the Union of the States: Let, then, no momentary excitement, no temporary pressure or inconvenience, force on our minds the thought of dissolution; for, in the prophetic language of Washington, "United we stand, divided we fall."

3d. George Washington: Let silence muse his praise.

4th. Charles Carroll: The only surviving signer of the Great Charter of American Freedom.

5th. The Army and the Navy of the United States: Always prompt to avenge their country's wrongs when that country finds it necessary to appeal from reason to the sword!

6th. North Carolina: In the great struggle for Liberty, she was among the first to pour out her blood and treasure to defend it; and though she has been neglected, and almost forgotten by the general government, she will not be the last to protect it.

7th. The Judiciary.

8th. The University of North Carolina, and other Seminaries of Learning in this State: they ought to be the glory and hope of the Church.

9th. Internal Improvement: Whilst other States are marching onward, shall North Carolina suffer her energies to slumber, and her resources to lie dormant! Forbid it, self-interest, state pride, patriotism!

10th. The next Legislature: The crisis invokes the best talents of the State to her councils, by wisdom and firmness to avert impending calamity!

11th. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures; mutually dependent: the one should not be exclusively fostered to the injury of the other.

12th. South America: May she equally avoid military rule and popular licentiousness.

13th. The war between Russia and Turkey: So far as Religion is at stake, success to the Cross.

VOLUNTEERS.

By D. F. Caldwell, Esq. President of the day: In these times of high party excitement, he might be permitted to say, without offence to any one, whether Gen. Jackson or Mr. Adams succeed to the Presidency, may he administer the

government as the head of the nation, and not as the chief of a faction.

By Dr. S. L. Ferrand, Vice President of the day: The land we live in.

By Col. Thomas G. Polk: the county of Mecklenburg: distinguished alike for the chivalry of her citizens, and the richness of her mines.

Charles Fisher, Esq. being called on for a toast, gave, "Better trade, and better times: the vessel that is always letting out at the spill hole, and receiving nothing in at the bung, will soon run dry; the state that pays away more money for imports than she receives for exports, must soon become scarce of cash: that this is the condition of North Carolina, we all see and feel; that this may not continue to be her condition, let the state improve the resources with which the God of nature hath blessed us; let us encourage home manufactures and internal improvements; and then we will have better trade and better times."

By Mr. Henderson, of Mississippi: Palsy to the brain that shall plot the dismemberment of these states.

By Dr. L. Mitchell: the American Fair.

By Maj. John Beard, jr: the thirteen Old United States.

By Moses A. Locke, Esq: The memory of Gen. George Graham.

By Mr. Wm. Hunter: The Harp of Erin; may it be shielded by the wing of the American Eagle.

By Mr. P. Barry: Political and religious freedom throughout the world: may the blissful period soon arrive, when men can differ on politics and religion, without being enemies.

By Dr. John Scott: the Greeks; the goddess of liberty hovers over them, and may their enemies, and the enemies of liberty, be discomfited in their unholy warfare against the rights of man.

By Mr. Daniel Meehan: the Tree of Liberty; may its branches overspread every nation and every tongue.

By Mr. L. Bingham: All true Americans.

By Gen. W. H. Kerr: The American Eagle; may its wings, the panoply of freemen, extend their protecting influence over all men who are free in spirit, in whatever part of the globe their lot may be cast.

By Dr. E. Willey: As reason and experience develop, may the difference of national policy existing between the Northern and Southern states, become amalgamated by the spirit of '76.

By Doct. Alex. Long: De Witt Clinton: his memory will be borne in perpetual remembrance by a regretting nation.

By P. White: The 4th of July; may the glow of patriotism which this Sabbath day of freedom excites in American bosoms, never be quenched by sectional animosity or party rancor.

By Dr. John Scott: the Hon. George McDuffie: the steadfast adherent of general principles, and the able advocate of Southern rights.

By E. Cress, Esq: the venerable Chas. Carroll, of Carrollton, the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence; may his latter days be as tranquil and serene, as his former were glorious and useful.

Mr. White: Sir, I am anxious to know, as your paper prescribes remedies for many diseases, if you can give us any cure for the sad diseases of our elections and candidates. The circumstances under which our annual elections are conducted, are indeed much to be deplored. The person who could prescribe a remedy, and give a healing touch to these threatening diseases, would be worthy of a high premium. It is enough, indeed, not only to excite a blush, but deeply to sicken the heart of a sober and intelligent man, to be a spectator of the conduct of his fellow-citizens on these occasions. How many of those persons who come together on these days, to make choice of those individuals who are to enact and execute laws, which may secure theirs and their children's lives, liberties and property, are presently altogether unfit to make any such choice. They are soon so much soaked and drenched with the poisonous bowl of intoxication as scarcely to know one person from another. In this situation, they are to make that choice which presently is to fix the destiny of their country, their own and the fate of their posterity. The thing is not only said, but really executed, that they will vote for the man who will give the full flowing bowl. This intoxicating draught is very often furnished and handed from behind the curtain, at the expense and direction of the candidate. This candidate, if successful, is presently to have a solemn oath administered to him in the legislative hall, which it is difficult to understand how he will manage.

O, Sir, is there no remedy for this disease? Is there not love of country, is there not love of virtue, is there not love sufficient to the rising generation among us, to put down this fatal mischief? Is there not as much unyielding integrity and firmness, is there not as much regard to morals, to piety, and the character of our fathers, left in the old county of Rowan, as to face the storm, and attempt a cure? Let the citizens of this county but speak out boldly, and say, as has been said in many other places, we will not give our interest to any candidate who thus offers the poisonous bowl to his neighbors, or uses it too freely himself! Is there not still some redeeming spirit among us, is there no time, or given point, where this evil shall be stayed, when such a course shall be considered shameful and degrading? Sir, it is truly diverting, and at the same time very disgusting, to hear the harangues of the stump and old log orators of our day. Every upstart and understrapper, when he mounts his old log rostrum, thinks himself at liberty, in old bound, to give the whole character, both political and religious, of John Q. Adams and Gen. Jackson; though he may, in reality, know no more about them than the map in the Moon,

with the thorn-bush in his hand; when, at the same time, the presidential question has nothing to do with his own election; yet he must give you the full history, and tell you that proof is at hand for all he advances. Many, very many, high sounding things are said in their favour, and many designed to degrade each of them. Surely, these gentlemen, both of them, deserve well of their country-men in many respects. But, Sir, here is the ladder on which they hope to climb to popularity over the heads of their opposers. I dread, sir, the approach of these orators, presently, at our muster-grounds and other public places, more than the coming of the locusts. Come they will, I suppose, unless you, or some other person, prescribe a cure immediately.

I close my remarks, Sir, by saying, it is to be devoutly wished, that no person may be encouraged or supported by the citizens of Rowan, who will hand round, for the purpose of being elected, the poisonous bowl, use it too freely himself, or endeavour to excite the public mind on the subject of the presidential question, and ready greatly too much heated and excited.

[We must beg to be excused from prescribing in this case, lest we should incur the scorn and contempt which all quacks, as well in politics as in medicine, deserve at the hands of an intelligent people. We abhor quackery, in every department of life; as much in those who attempt to tinker and patch up the body-politic, without the requisite qualifications; as in those despotic empirics in medicine, who trifle with the lives of their fellow-beings, in plying them with dangerous specifics, the properties of which they are as ignorant of, as they are of the nature of the disease intended to be remedied by them.]

We are obliged to omit much matter prepared for this paper, original, communicated and selected, to make room for the proceedings of the 4th. &c. Among the matter omitted, is an article on the anti-tariff proceedings in South-Carolina, &c.

Thomas M. Randolph, Esq. formerly Governor of Virginia, died at Monticello, in that state, on the 20th ult.

Tired of life.—An old lady, upwards of ninety years of age lately hung herself in Cocksackie, New-York. Had she exercised a little of patience, she must have died in the course of nature, very shortly, and saved her name from the stigma of self-murder.

Distressing.—While Mr. Philip Smith and his lady, of Pitt county, in this state, were absent from home on the 12th ult. their dwelling house took fire, and was consumed, with four of their children in it! A fifth child, the oldest, was so badly burnt, that its life was despaired of.

Sign.—The Newbern Sentinel, which has hitherto been neutral on the Presidential, has come out in favor of the people's candidate, Andrew Jackson.

Lightning.—During a thunder storm in Fayetteville, on the 20th ult. the house of Mr. Charles B. Jones was struck by lightning, and entirely consumed: the Presbyterian church was also struck; but the Franklin rod attached to the steeple, conducted off the electric fluid, and the building was uninjured. It would be a wise precaution for every valuable house to have one of these lightning-rods attached to it.

Prolific Wheat.—On the farm of John Steel, Esq. of Richmond county, from one grain of wheat, there grew 191 stalks; in these stalks were 154 heads, averaging 3 1/2 inches in length. Unfortunately the bunch of wheat took the rust, and the grain did not come to maturity. It was the Maryland white flint wheat.

University.—The annual examination of the students of this institution, commenced on the 16th, and continued till the 26th, on which day was the Annual Commencement. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Richard H. Battle, Henry Toole, James D. Hall, John L. Taylor, Edwin G. Booth, Edwin R. Harris, Thomas P. Johnson, James K. Nesbitt, John P. Gauze, Thomas J. Oakes, Henry S. Clark.

Lawyers.—In addition to the young gentlemen whom we have previously announced as having been licensed by the Supreme Court to practise law, we add the names of

Thomas B. Wright, of Fayetteville, Robert B. Gilliam, of Granville, in the Superior Courts.

Edmund Dargan of Anson, Leonidas King of do. John C. Palmer of Guilford, Thos. M. Wadsworth of Newbern, in the County Courts.

What a hen-peck'd fool! A western editor, whose paper did not appear on its regular day of publication, apologizes by saying, "my dear wife said I must stay at home and take care of the children, while she went to a camp meeting;" and being more intent upon obeying his wife, than minding his business, he did as he was bid, and disappointed his subscribers, that his wife might wear the breeches.

A public dinner was given to Mr. McDuffie, at Edgefield, on the 18th ult. On the 12th, Messrs. McDuffie and Martin were complimented with a dinner at Columbia.

There were fourteen cart and wagon loads of water-melons in the Augusta (Georgia) market, on the 21st ult.; and 16 loads on the 23d. It makes our mouth water, to "hear talk of them."

Gen. Peter B. Porter, the new Secretary of War, arrived in Washington, took the oath of office, and entered upon its duties on Saturday, the 21st ult.

Alexander W. Archer, son of Mr. Allen Archer, of Petersburg, went into the river to bathe, on the 21st ult. took the cramp, and was drowned before he was able to get out.

Death of the Attorney General. The Raleigh Register, of the 1st inst. announces the death of James F. Taylor, Esq. Attorney General of this state. "After a short and deceitful illness, which seemed little to threaten so fatal a termination, he departed this life without a groan or a struggle on the evening of Sunday the 29th ult. This calamitous event which has carried the most poignant anguish to the bosoms of a bereaved family, and diffused a general gloom over our community, will be heard by all who knew the deceased with profound grief. While he secured the public respect by the ability, mildness and firmness with which he discharged the duties of his office, his winning manners, playful wit, manly spirit, generosity and benevolence, gave him a very strong hold upon the affections of his fellow-citizens."

The Mexican papers give a horrible picture of the civil war now raging between the states of Guatemala and St. Salvador. The soldiers of the former state, on entering St. Salvador, put to death by fire and sword, men, women, and children. The feeble and the aged were driven at the point of the bayonet to perish in the flames.

The Season thus far, (says the Jackson, West Tennessee, Gazette, of the 7th ult.) has been favorable to the Planter in this district. We are pleased to learn that the crop of wheat will prove better the present harvest than was anticipated a few weeks since. Cotton looks well, as also Corn, and vegetation generally.

The general health of our citizens, throughout the district, is remarkably good.

A London paper of the 11th. (the Englishman) speaking of the affairs of the East, holds this language—"It appears to be beyond question that the Russian army, from its General to the meanest drummer-boy, is impelled by an almost enthusiastic desire to come in collision with the Turkish forces. So strong is this mania for a Turkish war, that it may be almost doubtful whether the Russian autocrat, in his present circumstances, could resist the current of opinion which sets so strongly throughout his forces, and almost throughout the whole of his population"

Mississippi.—In this state, the election for member to congress, (being entitled to but one) members to the state legislature, &c. takes place the first Monday in August. Wm. Haile, the present member to congress, having declined a re-election, a convention of the friends of Gen. Jackson assembled at Natchez on the 22d May, and nominated Gen. Thomas Hinds, of Jefferson county, as the Jackson candidate, to succeed Mr. Haile. We observe that Gen. David Dickson, of Copiah, is also a candidate for the same office: whether he is a Jacksonian or Adamsite, we cannot gather from the Vicksburg Newspaper.

Advertisements omitted this week, shall go in our next.

Married.

On the 25th June, Mr. Daniel MacRae, of Montgomery, to Miss Parker of Richmond county.

In Cabarrus county, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. John Robinson, Capt. Charles W. Harris to Miss Mary Barringer, daughter of Gen. Paul Barringer, all of Cabarrus county.

DIED.

In this county, on the 26th inst. Mr. Augustus Booth, a native of Virginia. Also, on the 30th, Mr. Samuel Baxter.

Near Stateburgh, S. C. on the 15th ult. the Hon. Thomas Waties, one of the oldest associate judges of that state.

In Cheraw, on the 18th ult. Sarah Ann, infant daughter of Dr. Thomas E. Powe, aged 13 months and 20 days.

Hillsboro' Female Seminary.

THE Summer Session of this Institution, will commence on the 10th inst.

PRICE OF TUITION AS FOLLOWS.

In Literary department: Latin, Greek, &c. \$10.00; Music, \$5.00; Drawing & painting, \$10.00; Needle work, \$1.00.

Board can be obtained in the most respectable families of the place at \$10 per month, including washing, wood, candles, &c. A few Young Ladies may be accommodated as boarders in the family of the Instructresses.

W. M. GREEN, Superintendent.

Trotter & Huntington, WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit. All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well.

July 3d, 1828.

Lincolnton Female Academy.

THE semi-annual Examination of the young Ladies of this institution closed on the 21st inst. The exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the first Monday in July next, under the immediate care of Miss MARIA ALLEN, a lady very eminently qualified to teach the various branches of literature usually taught in similar institutions; together with Embroidery; Painting, &c. Terms of tuition:

Higher branches, \$10 per session. For the lower class, including Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. \$5 per session. Extra branches, \$2 per session.

Boarding may be procured in respectable families, from six to eight dollars per month.

By order of the board of trustees. JNO. D. HOKK, Sec'y.

June 29, 1828.

Coach Making.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business since his commencement in this place. Having enlarged his Establishment, and employed some additional hands, together with his own unremitting attention, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their work. He keeps constantly on hand,

Coaches, Chariottes, Pannel and Stick Gigs, Mail Stages, &c. &c.

M. C. PHIFER.

Lincolnton, June 28, 1828.

N. B. Repairs of all kinds in his line of business, done with neatness and despatch.

Union Hotel.

MRS. FENNEL, informs her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a

Boarding House,

one door north-east of the Episcopal Church on Green-street, where she is prepared to receive and accommodate Travellers and Boarders in a neat and elegant manner. The dwelling is the one formerly occupied by Dillon Jordan, Esq. known by the name of Jordan's Hotel. Its proximity to the Court House as well as the business part of the town, renders it deserving of the attention both of the gentlemen of the bar and others attending the courts, of the Planter and Country Merchants of this place. She assures them that no expense nor exertion shall be wanting on her part to render her house unexceptionable in every respect; therefore, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

MARY FENNEL.

N. B. This House will be conducted and superintended for me by my brother, Mr. Dillon Jordan, Esq. late proprietor of the Mansion Hotel.

There are very large and commodious stables and carriage house appurtenant to the above Boarding House.

M. F. Seats will be secured at the above Hotel for the Charleston, Norfolk and Augusta Stages.

Fayetteville, June 4, 1828.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the post-office at Concord, N. North Carolina, the 1st day of July, 1828.

John H. Alexander	Abner Hegans
Walter Bell	Michael Kline
Charles F. Bloom	George Kiser
Catharine Barringer	David McClure
David Bradshaw	Joseph McNulty
Peter C. Borer	Wm. McCain
James Bruster	Charles McClelland
James H. Burns	Margaret Misenhimer
Herj. F. Brown	John Means
Peter Cauble	Archibald McCurdy
John M. Cochran	M. McCurdy
Thomas Carter	Tobias Miller
John Carlock	Francis G. Newal
Henry Cagle	Daniel Udy
Charles Carker	Abram V. Pelt
Nicy Davis	Mary Pickens
James Dickerson	John F. Phifer
Owen Dry	Ezek'l. W. Polk
John F. Dry	Louisa Phifer
Robert Davis	Elizabeth Perry
Joseph Eagle	James Pharr
Joseph Flinn	Martin Phifer
Tobias Furr	Aaron Ridenhour
John Furr	Rev. John Robinson
Catharine Ferrel	Moses Rogers
David Fisher	Permelia Rogers
George A. Gray	Ozni Rogers
Nathan Green	James Stewart
John Garmon	Martin Stough
John Gilliam	Dan'l. Slough
Ransom Gray	Arthur Stafford
Dan'l. Gouger	David Wincoff
John Garmon	Joshua W. White
Sam'l. Harris	Sam'l. Weddington
Doct. S. S. Harris	James Wear
Robert W. Harris	William Young
Isabella Hunt	DAVID STORKE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the post-office at Mocksville, N. North Carolina, the 1st day of July, 1828.

Joel Banks	John Kinnick
George Cook	William March
William P. Crittendon	George March
Nathan Chaffin	Thomas McNeely
Wesley Clark	George Mulder
Michael Cline	Jane Woods
Gruberry Dyson, 2	L. Owings
George Doolin	Jesse Pickler
Samuel Devour	Thomas Richardson
Elizabeth Eatep	John Rupert
Joshua English	Thomas Rutledge
Ely Foster	Barbara Reid
Isiah Ellis	James Renshaw
George Graves	Isaac Tennison
Thomas D. Gibbs	Charles Stephens
Hachael Howard	David Tutterton
Levin Howard	Augustus Taylor
John C. Hawkins	William Thompson
Michael Haines	Benjamin Tennison
William Gales	Nancy Walker
Lucy Ann Jones	
Freeland Lodge	

A. G. CARTER, P. M.

Camden, June 28.—Cotton, middling to fair, 8 1/2 to 9; fair to good, 9 to 10; for very prime, 10 1/2 cents have been paid.

Revolutionary Claims.

An act for the relief of certain surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving officers of the army of the Revolution in the Continental Line, who was entitled to half pay by the resolve of October twenty-first, seventeen hundred and eighty, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in said line, according to his rank in the line, to begin with the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life: *Provided*, that, under this act, no officer shall be entitled to receive a larger sum than the full pay of a Captain in said line.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that, whenever any of said officers has received money of the United States, as a pensioner, since the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, aforesaid, the sum so received shall be deducted from what said officer would, otherwise, be entitled to, under the first section of this act; and every pension to which said officer is now entitled, shall cease after the passage of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that every surviving non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, in said army, who enlisted therein for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination, and thereby became entitled to receive a reward of eighty dollars, under a resolve of congress, passed May fifteenth, seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, shall be entitled to receive his full monthly pay in said service, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life: *Provided*, that no non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, in said army, who is now on the pension list of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, be paid to the officer or Soldier entitled thereto, or to their authorized attorney, at such places and days as the Secretary may direct; and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay: nor shall any officer or Soldier receive the same, until he furnish to said Secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same, in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay allowed by this act shall not in any way be transferable, or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, but shall inure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer or soldier entitled to the same by this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, that so much of said pay as accrued by the provisions of this act, before the third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, shall be paid to the officers and soldiers entitled to the same, as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions before mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue after said day, shall be paid semi-annually, in like manner, and under the same provisions.

A. STEVENSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives

S. SMITH,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved: 15 May, 1828.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Treasury Department, May 28, 1828:

The "Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," approved on the 15th day of May, 1828, (of which the foregoing is a copy,) will be carried into effect under the following regulations:

Each officer claiming under the act, will transmit to the secretary of the treasury a declaration, according to the form hereunto annexed, marked A, and each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, according to the form marked B, accompanied by the oath of two respectable witnesses, as to his identity, which oath is to be taken before a justice of the peace, or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths in the state or territory in which he resides, and authenticated under the seal of the court of the county in which the oath was administered, as shown in the said forms.

Each officer will also transmit his commission, if in existence and attainable, and each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, his discharge: which documents, after being registered, will be returned. If the commission or discharge has been lost or destroyed, he will transmit such other evidence as he may possess or can obtain, corroborative of the statements set forth in his declaration.

If the evidence transmitted, taken in connexion with that afforded by the public records at Washington, be found satisfactory, the amount of two years' full pay, at the rate to which the officer or soldier was entitled, according to his rank in the line, at the close of the war, or at the time of his reduction, (as the case may be,) but in no instance exceeding the full pay of a captain of the continental line, will be transmitted to him, at the place of his residence, after deducting therefrom the amount of any pension which he may have received from the United States since the 3d day of March, 1826.

He may, however, authorize any other person to receive it for him; in which case, he will execute a power of attorney, according to the annexed form, marked C, which must be acknowledged before a justice of the peace, or other magistrate, and authenticated under the seal of the court of the county, in the same manner as is already prescribed in regard to declarations. But no payment will be made to any such attorney, until he has made oath, according to the annexed form D, that the pay which he is authorized to receive is intended to enure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer or soldier whose attorney he is.

It is requested that all letters to the secretary of the treasury, on the subjects,

may be endorsed on the cover, "Revolutionary Claims." RICHARD RUSH

[A.]

Form of a declaration to be made by the officers.

For the purpose of obtaining the benefits of an act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution," approved on the 15th day of May, 1828, I, of the county of _____, in the state of _____, do hereby declare that I was an officer in the continental line of the army of the revolution, and served as such, [here insert, to the end of the war, or (as the case may be) to the time when the arrangement of the army provided by the resolves of congress of the 3d and 21st of October, 1793, was carried into effect, and was reduced under that arrangement,] at which period I was a _____ in the _____ regiment of the _____ line.

And I also declare, that I afterwards received a certificate (commonly called a commutation certificate) for a sum equal to the amount of five years' full pay; which sum was offered by the resolve of congress, of the 22d of March, 1793, instead of the half pay for life, to which I was entitled under the resolve of the 21st of October, 1793.

And I do further declare, that I have received of the United States, as a pensioner, since the 3d day of March, 1826. [Here insert, no money, or (as the case may be) that I have received, as a pensioner of the United States, since the 3d day of March, 1826, the sum of _____ dollars, paid to me by the agent for paying pensions in the state of _____.] [Signed]

Before me, _____, [here insert, justice of the peace, or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] in the county of _____, in the state of _____, personally appeared, this day, _____, and _____ of the said county, who did, severally, make oath, that _____, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the army of the revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____, [Signed]

I, _____, clerk of the court of the county of _____, in the state of _____, do hereby certify, that _____, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, a _____ [here insert, justice of the peace, or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] and duly empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____, [Signed]

[B.]

Form of a declaration to be made by the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and private.

For the purpose of obtaining the benefits of "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution," approved on the 15th day of May, 1828, I, of the county of _____, in the state of _____, do hereby declare that I enlisted in the continental line of the army of the revolution, for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination; at which period I was a [sergeant, corporal, musician, or private, as the case may be,] in captain _____'s company, in the _____ regiment of the _____ line. And I also declare that I afterwards received a certificate for the reward of eighty dollars, to which I was entitled, under a resolve of Congress, passed the 15th day of May, 1778.

And I further declare that I was not, on the fifteenth day of March, 1828, on the pension list of the United States. [Signed]

Before me, _____, [here insert either a justice of the peace or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] in the county of _____, in the state of _____, personally appeared, this day, _____, and _____ of the said county, who did, severally, make oath, that _____, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the army of the revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____, [Signed]

I, _____, clerk of the court of the county of _____, in the state of _____, do hereby certify, that _____, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, a _____ [justice of the peace, or as the case may be,] and duly empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____, [Signed]

[C.]

Form of a Power of Attorney.

Know all men by these presents, that I, _____, of _____, in the county of _____, in the state of _____, do hereby constitute and appoint _____, my true and lawful attorney, with a power of substitution, for me, and in my name, to receive from the United States the amount of pay now due to me, under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, approved 15th May, 1826, as a _____ in the _____ regiment of the _____ line of the army of the revolution.

Witness my hand and seal, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____, [Signed]

Sealed and delivered in the presence of _____, [L. S.]

Before me, _____, a justice of the peace in the county of _____, in the state of _____, personally appeared, this day, _____, whose name is subscribed to the foregoing power of attorney, and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____, [Signed]

I, _____, clerk of the court of the county of _____, in the state of _____, do hereby certify, that _____, before whom the foregoing power of attorney was acknowledged, is a justice of the peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____, [Signed]

[D.]

Form of Affidavit to be taken by Attorneys.

Before me, _____, a justice of the peace in the county of _____, in the state of _____, personally appeared this day, _____, the attorney named in the foregoing power of attorney, and made oath that the same was not given to him by reason of any transfer, or of any attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, of the pay therein authorized to be received, but that the said pay is intended to inure wholly to the personal benefit of the person by whom the said power was executed.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____, [Signed]

Before me, _____, [here insert either a justice of the peace or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] in the county of _____, in the state of _____, personally appeared, this day, _____, and _____ of the said county, who did, severally, make oath, that _____, by whom

the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the army of the revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____, [Signed]

I, _____, clerk of the court of the county of _____, in the state of _____, do hereby certify, that _____, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, [here insert either a justice of the peace or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] and duly empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____, [Signed]

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

E. WILLEY & CO

At the sign of the Mortar and Pestle, Salisbury, N.C.

HAVING frequently been solicited to publish a list of their Medicines, Drugs, Poisons, Colours, &c. for the benefit of the public, present the following, as comprising the principal part of their present assortment:

Acid Muratic	Almonds
Nitric	Polegii
Sulphuric	Oil of Lavender
Lemon	Cloves
Acetic	Rhodum
Tartaric	Castor
Alcohol	Sassafras
Aloes	Spike
Alum	Rosemary
Athiops Mineral	Cinnamon
Ammonia Carb.	Nemlock
Liq. Voj.	Tansey
Antimony Crude	Pip. Mt.
Pulv.	Opium Turkey
Glass	Oxide Bismuth
Arrow-Root Indian	Oxymel Squills
Arsenic	Ointments
Asphaltum	Anodyne Liq. of Hoff.
Assafetida	Allopce
Essence of Sassafras	Pearl barley
Essence of Sulphuric	Pipe Clay English
Aqua Fortis	Pepper Long
Rose	Cayenne
Balsam Copaiba	Black
Peruvian	Pills Anderson's
Tolutan	Lee's
Barbadoes Tar	Hooper's
Race Juniperi	Pills Jacob's
Borax	Comp. Assafe.
Brimstone	Rhubarb
Camphor	Precipitate Red
Castor	White
Cantariades	Petrol Barbadoensis
Creta Praeparata	Poladelphus
Calomel	Phosphorus
Cochineal	Potash
Corrosive Sublimate	Potassae Sulphas
Crocus Martis	Pitch Burgundia
Coccus Indicus	Quassia Ras'd
Cubeba	Quicksilver
Cobolt or Fly Stone	Quinine Sulphate
Colocynth Pulv.	Mixture
Cloves	Rad Rhei
Chamomile Flowers	Pulv.
Cinnamon Fragrantiss	Iris Flav.
Cream Tartar	Mezereon
Conserve of Roses	Scilla
Cortex Cinnamon	Zinzibar
Puru Flav.	ditto Pulv.
Rob.	Valerian
Aurant.	Seneca
Sassafras	Anchusa
Cascarilla	Spigelia Marilandica
Canella Alb.	Angelica
Cortex Mezereon	Serpentaria Virga
Columbo	Columbo
Columbo Pulv.	Columbo
Glycerhiza	Glycerhiza
Curcuma Longa	Galangal
Genian	Ginseng
Ginseng	Sarsaparilla
Sarsaparilla	Elecampane
Albica	Colchicum
Colchicum	Jalap Pulv.
Jalap Pulv.	Ipecacuanha Pulv.
Rosin White	Rosin White
Yellow	Seed Anise
Sweet Fennel	White Mustard
Black ditto	Caraway
Cardamom	Sugar of Lead
Sanford's Bark	Soda Sup. Carb.
Soda Sup. Carb.	Phosphas
Soda Powders	Sedlitz Powders
Sedlitz Powders	Spermacei
Spirits of Nitre dule	of Wine
of Lavender Com.	of Turpentine
of Hartshorn	of Camphor
Sal. Epsom	Martis
Martis	Glauber
Glauber	Rochell
Rochell	Diureticus
Tartar	Cheltenham
Cheltenham	Nitre
Nitre	Ammoniac Ref.
Ammoniac Ref.	ditto Crude
Saffron Spanish	American
Oil	Stirax Liquid
Calamite	Stanni Pul.
Tartar Emetic	Ammoniated
Turpentine Venice	Tapoca
Turner's Cerate	Thinct. Asafoetida
Aloes C. Myrrh	Cantharides
Cantharides	Aloes
Peruvian Bark	Digitalis
Digitalis	Rhubarb
Cinnamon	Guaiaacum
Guaiaacum	Huxham's Bark
Iodine	Colchicum
Termeric	Capsicum
Serpentaria Virg.	Muriate Steel
Muriate Steel	Musk
Galls	Galls

Magnesia Calc.

Musk

Nutmegs

Nux Vomica

Oil Aniseed

Croton

Worm Seed

Rogers' vegetable pul-

monic detergent, for

coughs, colds, and

consumptions.

Batem's Drops

Godfrey's Cordial

British Oil

Turlington's Balsam

Valerian

Red Saunders

Opium

Blood Root

Blue

Wine, Antimonial.

Stoughton's Bitters

Aromatic ditto

Steer's Opodeldoc

Henry's Megnesia

Roger's Vegetable

Harlaem Oil, or

Medicamentum.

SUNDRIES.

Strewing Small

Fine and coarse sponge

Pumice stone

White leather skins

Apoth. scales & weights

 Poland starch || American ditto | Twine |
Vanilla beans	Tonqua ditto
Liquid Ink	White wax
India ditto	Yellow ditto
Clark's indelible ditto	Bay ditto
Perkins' ditto ditto	Red sealing ditto
Patent Lint	White chalk
Lampwicks	Red ditto
Lancet cases	French ditto
Com. Mortars & Pestles	Cologne water
Polishing Powders	Antique oil
Pill boxes	Macassar oil
Tooth brushes	Eye-stones
Tooth powders	Eye-water
Pomatum	Rotten stone
Fancy paper	Lamp oil
Swiss glue	Bale armeni
Castile soap	Tapers
Windsor ditto	Lemon juice
Naples ditto	Hull's Trusses.
Transparent soap	Macboy ditto
Washball ditto	Scotch ditto
White ditto	Snuff boxes
Cephalic snuff	
4 gal. cerate pots	4 do. do. do.
1 qt. do. do.	Gallipot assorted
1 pt. do. do.	Pill files
PAINTS, COLORS, &c.	
White lead	Black varnish
Red ditto	Copal varnish
Black ditto	Madder
Venetian red	Coppers
Spanish brown	Turkey umber
Chromic yellow	Terra de sienna
Chromic green	Termeric
Ivory black	Ground fastie
Yellow Ocre	Logwood in stick
Crocus maris	ditto ground
Flake white	Litharge
Paris white	Red saunders
Rose pink	Nicaragua
Cochineal	Verdigris
Chinese vermilion	Vitrioli colcothar
Prussian blue	Spanish whitening
Figured ditto	Arnatto
Spanish indigo	Lamp black
American ditto	
2 Gals. Specie Bottles	1 do. do. do.
1 do. do. do.	1 qt. salt mouth'd
1 do. do. do.	1 pt. do. do.
1 qt. do. do.	3 do. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.	Graduating measures
3 do. do. do.	Phials assorted
1 gal. Tincture Bottles	Funnels
3 do. do. do.	Nipple shells
1 qt. do. do.	Breast pipes
1 pt. do. do.	Bed urinals
4 do. do. do.	Mortars and pestles
6 oz. do. do.	Pungent bottles
4 do. Tincture Bottles	Retorts
2 do. do. do.	Peg lamps
EVAN'S LANCETS	Gum elast. Catheters
Common do.	Stomach Tubes
Spring do.	Wax Bougies
Gum do.	Metallic Bougies.
Scalpels	Gum elastic do.
Lancet phleams	Female Syringes
Teeth drawers	Male do.
Forceps	Clyster pipes
Seton needles	Spatulas.
June 9th, 1828	18
BOOK BINDING.	
THE subscriber respectfully informs the cit-	
izens of Salisbury, and the surrounding	
country, that he has established a Book Bindery	
in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south	
of the Court-House; where he will be thankful	
to receive any kind of work in his line of business.	
From a number of years experience, in Europe	
and America, he feels confident of being able to	
give entire satisfaction to all those who may fa-	
vor him with any description of Binding.	
Blank Books made to order, after any pattern	
furnished, on short notice, and at prices which	
no one can complain of.	
Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamen-	
tal, on the most moderate terms. All orders	
from a distance, faithfully attended to. The pa-	
tronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by	
their obt. servt. JOHN H. DE CARTERET.	
Salisbury, April 28th, 1827.	62
Committed to the Jail	
OF Davidson county, a mulatto woman, who	
saves her name is Catherine, and belongs to	
William O. of Jefferson county, Georgia, and	
was raised in Charleston, S. C., and sold as the	
property of James Gun, dec'd. She is about	
21 and 22 years old, no particular marks per-	
ceptible on her, more than her face has the ap-	
pearance of being marked with the small pox.	
Her owner is requested to come forward, prove	
property, pay charges, and take her away, or	
otherwise she will be dealt with as the law di-	
rects.	
JOHN M. THOMAS, Jailor.	
Lexington, June 26th, 1828.	21
State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:	
SUPERIOR COURT of Law, April term, A. D.	
1828: Jane Weaver vs. William Weaver:	
Petition for Divorce. In this case, it appearing	
to the satisfaction of the court that the defend-	
ant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is there-	
fore ordered by the court, that publication be	
made in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star	
for six weeks, that he be and appear before the	
judge of our next Superior Court of Law to be	
held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-	
House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after	
the fourth Monday in September next, and	
plead, answer, or demur to said petition, other-	
wise judgment pro confesso will be entered,	
and the petition be heard ex parte. 6w23	
Witness, H. Giles, Clerk of said Court, at of-	
fice, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in	
March, A. D. 1828. H. Y. GILES, C. S. C.	

POETRY.

There is much beauty and originality in the following lines from the Episcopal Watchman: THE SABBATH MORNING.

How calm comes on this holy day!
Morning unfolds the Eastern sky;
And upwards takes her lofty way,
Triumphant, to the throne on high.
Earth glorious wakes, as o'er her breast
The morning flings her rosy ray,
And blushing, from the dreamless rest,
Unveils her to the gaze of day,
So still the scene, each wakeful sound
Seems hallowed music breathing round.

The night winds to their mountain caves,
And to their ocean depths the waves
Are gone, their holy rest to keep.
'Tis tranquil all—round—above:
The forests far which bound the scene,
Are peaceful as their Maker's love,
Like hills of everlasting green,
And clouds like earthly barriers, stand
As bulwarks of some viewless land.

Each tree that lifts its arms in air,
Or hangs its pensive head from high,
Seems bending at its morning prayer,
Or whispering with the hour gone by.
This holy morning, Lord, is thine!
Let silence sanctify thy praise:
Let heaven and earth in love combine,
And morning stars their music raise!
For 'tis the day—joy, joy, ye deal,
When death and hell were captive led.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord Chatham's eloquence was peculiar and matchless. Who can describe it that has not heard it? and who that had the happiness to hear it can do justice to it by description? It was neither the rounded and the monotonous declamation, the exuberance of images, the acute sophistry, or the attic wit and satirical point, that we have seen admired in our own times. It was very various; it possessed great force of light and shade; it occasionally sunk to colloquial familiarity, and occasionally rose to epic sublimity. If he crept sometimes with Tiresias, he as often thundered and lightened with Pericles. His irony, though strong, was ever dignified; his power of ridicule irresistible, and his invective so terrible, that the objects of it shrunk under it like shrubs before the withering and the blasting sirocco. Whoever heard this great man speak, always bro't away something that remained upon his memory and upon his imagination. A verbum ardens, a glowing word, a happy facility of expression, an appropriate metaphor, a forcible image, or a sublime figure, never failed to recompense the attention which the hearer had bestowed upon him.

After he retired, and before he had any title of nobility, he used to drive himself in a one horse chaise. At each town to which he came, the people gathered round about his carriage; and greeted him with the loudest acclamations.

Lord Chatham thought much of the effects of dress, and of dignity of manner upon mankind. He was never seen on business without a full-dress coat and tie-wig, and he never permitted his under secretaries to sit down in his presence.

Indian Ladies.—At the Falls of St. Mary's river, near Lake Superior, resides Mr. Johnson, the patriarch of the place, whose wife is a full blood, broad cheeked Chippeway, with the following pretty name, Oshaugusco-daywaygonh.* She has three sons and four daughters, all carefully educated. Mr. Schoolcraft, a man of science, and a celebrated traveller, married the second daughter, who is a very accomplished woman. She dresses like fashionable ladies, except that she wears black silk leggins. She has a younger sister, who is a charming creature, and "would be a belle in Washington." She sings Indian "like an angel," and the chorus of one of her songs is, *wee, yea, yea, haw ha.* Mr. Johnson is rich—makes annually four tons of maple sugar, and his wife cooks beavers' tails, to a charm.

* Flint's Western Review, from which we derive these particulars, says, if the reader wishes for a longer word, he may have the Mohawk one for wickedness, to wit, *raarighivan-nerakseragewegonh.*